Practical Discourse on the

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OF

PRODICIES

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By a Reverend Divine

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By a Reverend Divine

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Wife I could for with the Apolite, t Thet. 5. 1. Of the Times and the Seatons pe have no need that I write that you? But also it is too evident that there is a great and animototidable necessity of reminding you feriously of the fatal circumstances of the Times wherein you live. Is it not evident that God to anyry with me? It is not easie to read the Mand-writing on the Wall or any in ? Are not the Viale at ? Are set the Viale of God; wrate difeberging them folly apin in ? Have we are bind of lace a Terrible Intimation of Gods Difplediers, as well in of his Power and Bove. raignty, in haking the Earth? I have expected that forme Plan Memiting would put you in mind of this Important matter, and treat you with a fubjest of lo Weighty and Universal a Concern. But now fearing that Warnings and Admonitions of this nature might come too late. I have here adventured publickly to admonish you both of your Danger and your Duty in this sad Scene of Providence wherein you are now placed. I remember that Reverend and Good Man Dr. Jackson) whom I shall have occasion to mention in the following Discourse) bath presented the World with a (mall

"Treatife, somewhat of the like Nature with this which I + 2 vol. of his Works. bere offer. Indeed be was a Workman that needed not

to be ashamed, be was a diligent observer of Gods administrations in the World, both of Old and in Latter Times, as all his Writings testifie; he was a fovere Reprover of publick Vices, a Brie Enquirer into thefe National Exorbitances which fo much provoke Heaven, he was a Faithful Fore-warner, . and Bold Denouncer of Such Judgments which he saw were like to overtake an incorrigible people. And therefore I hope it will not give offence if I follow ,. the steps of this worthy Person, and with a resembling zeal and courage, pre-Sent to your view the Dreadful Signs and Tokens of Gods Anger against this Nation, and impartially show you what are the Direcul Harbingers and Prefages of its final Ruine. I do not undertake with a peremptory Ballance to pronounce a Mene Tekel on the Land of our Nativity. I have no Commis-

The Preface to the Reader.

from to intermeddle with the Fatal Periods of Kingdoms and Empires. The Date of them is not legible to me, but is known only to the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Neither is it my defign at prefent to reprefent the Times worfe (I mean as to Morality) than they are, nor to render the prefent Face of Affairs Black and Melancholy, and thereby to fright and discourage People, and to take bem of from their bufines, nor to administer any bing which may be pleasing to the Minds of Male-consents, whose number is too great alrea-This is none of my purpose, but I will tell you fincerely what is, viz. to fet before you (as far as I am sable) the Critical Times of Gods difpenfing Judgments to a Nation, that being Fore-warned you may prepare your felves to receive them, or (if the Divine Decree be not Absolute and Irreversible) you may prevent them. This is the unfeigned intention and defign of the present undertaking : and I beartily implore the Divine Assist ance, that it man prove successful, that we of this Nation may fee the Hand of God fretched out against me, and tremble at it, and before the Sentence be gone forth, turn from car fine and binder the actual pouring out of his Vials upon sur flore, whatever feall he tendered to jou in the enjuring Papers is misely discharge of the Office of a Watchman, who is obliged to Ezek. 1.17. give notice of aproaching danger. And therefore I base none will take exceptions either at me or what I write, fince I all within the compass of my Calling, and do nothing but what my Fun-Sion at well at my Conscience warrants me to do. Let it then be your Prayer. ar it is mine, that God would would fe to Crown with his Bleffing this bowell and well meant defigner to Book expelled the meant level level level from which the you in wind of this I warrend marter, and went were with a fulle int of hill rates and University of Process of East new learning that Illianuages and Abraunius of this name with one too late, I brue has adventured publickly to salar only you but hof your Darger and your Dury in this lad Scene of Providence mourem you are now placed. I remember that Reviewed and

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Good Man Dr. Jockson , where I thall have accome to mention in the fallow

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SIGNS and FORE-RUNNERS

OF A

Nation's, &c.

Jeremiah 18. 7, 8.

At what inftant I Shall Speak concerning a Nation, and concerning a Kingdom, to pluck up, and to pull down, and to destroy it:

If that Nation against whom I have pronounced, turn from their evil, then I will repent of the evil that I thought to do unto them.

HEN the Apostles had put That Question to our Saviour, Ast.

1.6. Wilt then at this time again restore the Kingdom to Israel?

We read that He returned This answer, v. 7. It is not for yes
to know the Times or the Seasons which the Father hath put in
his own Power. From which Reply of our Lord we are instructed that
an Unseasonable and an Unlawful Curiosity is to be checked, and that an Inquisitive Searching and Diving into those suture things which belong not
to us, and which are wholly placed out of our reach, and on purpose put
in God's own power, are altogether unbecoming a Christian. But, notwithstanding this, it is Folly and Sottishness to take no notice of those
Signs and Symptoms of Calamity, which, although they are in God's own
power, he is pleas'd to set before our Eyes, and with this very design, that
we may be Warned by them, and learn to escape the Divine Vengeance by

abandoning our sins. God upbraideth his People Israel for not observing his Providence in this kind, Fer. 8. 7. The Stork in the Heaven knoweth her appointed times, and the Turtle, and the Crane, and the Swallow, observe the time of their coming: But my People know not the Judgment of the Lord. And the Pharisees were taxed by Christ on the like account, namely, for their gross Dulness in over-looking the visible and manifest Tokens of the Divine Displeasure against them. He corrects their sond

* Dr. Lightfoot the Jewish Writers, that these men were very Curious in minding the face of the Heavens when they took a Journey)

whereas at the same time they took no notice of That which was more observable; they did not discern those plain and undoubted Signs of Ruine which were fo visible among them; Marth, 16, 2,3. You (faith our Saviour to them) fay, when it is Evening, it will be fair Weather, for the Sky is read: and in the Morning it will be foul Weather, for the Sky is red and lowring. O ye Hypocrites, ye can differn the face of the Sky, but can ye not discern the figns of the Times? You are Weatherwife, it feems, and can make Prognostications of the Seasons which shall happen, from your observing the Sky and the Clouds. But why do you not make Remarks likewise of another nature? Why do you not lift up your Eyes, and behold those Black and Thick Cloude which hang over your heads, and will in a short time disburden themselves upon you in Storm and Tempelts, in amazing Thunder and Lightning, which will prove destructive to you? Are you not spouble of the Turbulant Weather which havers over you? Do you not perceive the Temperatuous Scaron which is near? Is not your Difeate come to a Crais? Are not the Symprome of Doub upon you? Ir mot your Freal Harnest drawing nigh? Is not your Corn ripe for the Sickle? May not he that rumeth read the Terrible Sentence which is passing against you, and guess at the Time of its Execution? Do you not perceive the Destruction of your City and Temple approaching? If you do not, it is high time that you did: It is fit that you be Allarmed, and look about you, that you take notice of the Imminent Danger you lie under, and that you be apprehensive of the Remarkable Discoveries of God's Wrath and Indignation against you. For, be it known to you, that your General Corruption and Depravity, your Univerfal Defiance against God and his Laws, will find no other Recompence than Utter Ruine and Desolation: And let me tell you, it is your own fault if you do not espy at this time the manifest Tokens and Forerunners of it amongst you. It is no hard matter to Discover God's Purpose and Intention concerning the Overthrow of a Rebellious and Impenitent People. He freaks to the Inhabitants of a Nation, and they may, if they wil, understand his Voice: Yea, they may by hearty Repentance and Turning to God avert his Judgments.

Thefe two things then we have here before us.

1. That God figurally Speaketh and Pronounceth concerning the plucking

up and pulling down of a Nation.

2. That when he doth to, if that Nation turn from their evil ways God will turn away his Wrath, and repent of the evil that he thought to do unto them.

First; God himself here informs us that there is an Instant wherein he will speak concerning a Nation, and concerning a Kingdom, to plack up, and to pull down, and to destroy it. This Great and Important thing he Speaks divers ways. I will not undertake to enumerate all of them, but will only chuse out These four to insist upon.

1. God speaks concerning the Destruction of a Nation by his Pro-

phets and Meffengers,

2. By his Severe Dealings with other Nations.

3. By Leffer Judgments as the forerunners of Greater and Heavier

4. By Strange Signs and Prodigies.

I. God is wont to Speak concerning the Ruine and Downfall of a Nation by the mouths of his Prophets and Miniflers, whom he stirreth up to denounce his Wrath, and to proclaim his Purpoles of Vengeance against a Sinful Land. Thus God fet Jeremiah over the Nations and over the Kingdoms, to rost out, and to pall down, and to defrey, and to throw down, Jer. 1. 10. The Prophet is faid to do this by reason of his Committion given him by God to denounce destruction to impenitent Nations. Accordingly God faith, Hof. 6. 5. I have bewed them by the Prophets, I have flain them by the words of my Mouth : which may be meant of Gods fore-telling and declaring his Judgments by the Prophets. And thus the two Witnesses that Prophesied had power to sust Heaven, and had power over Waters, to turn them to Blood, and to smite the Earth with all Plagues, as often as they would, Rev. 11.6. I conceive the meaning is this, that they were authorized to Deneunce and Proclaim the dreadful Judgments which were due to obstinate finners. And this hath been the constant ulage and dispensation of Heaven in the former ages of the World. Neab was constituted Gods Harbinger to the first Generations of Men, before the final destruction of them by the Deluge. He was that Righteom Crier (fo I crave leave to render the Greek,) * Aizaiosiyus ungug. 2 Pet. 2. 5. that Just and Godly Herauld, who was fent to proclaim the Divine Vengeance to the Unrighteous and Ungodly World. Mofes and Auron denounced Judgments (as well as shew'd Miracles) before the overthrow of Pharaob and the Egyptian Armies. There was a Samuel to thunder our Sanl's Fare, and to warn Eli of the Destruction of his House, There was an Elias to foretel Ababs bloudy end, and a Daniel to let Belfhazzar know that the Medes and Perfians should deprive him of his Crown. And fo was it with Nations as well as Persons: Ifaiab, Feremiah, and other inspired Prophets gave warning of the ensuing ruine

of the Jews: they freely and plainly acquainted Ifrael and Judab that they should be dispersed into a Foreign Nation, and be miserable captives in a strange Countrey. The Prophet Jonab, though backward and unwilling, was dispatched by the Almighty to that great City Nineveb, to let them know the Date of their Ruine, if they prevented it not by speedy Repentance. But besides these more Sacred and Solemn warnings which we find Registred in the Infallible Volume of Truth, there have been Other Notable Denunciations of God's Displeasure to a Nation, from the Mouths of such Persons whom he hath been pleased to raise up for that purpose. A very Observable and Singular Instance

* Josephus de bello Ju-

daic. 1.7.6.12. dible Person, who, in his History of the Jewish Wars, tells us, That one Jesus, or Josuah, a poor silly Country man, sour years before the desection of the Jews from the Romans, and before the War was so much as Begun, in the time of Jerusalems greatest Peace and Plenty, at the Feast of Tabernacles, was sirst heard to Cry out against the City, with a most hideous and doleful voice, and after that he travelled day and night through all the Streets, Crying aloud, Woe, VVoe to Jerusalem. And so Eager and Concerned was this Prophetick Peasant in this his employment, that no Threats or Stripes which he suffered, could divert him from it, but for Seven years together, and upward, even until the Siege, he perpetually repeated, with a Dismal Note, his Denuntiations of VVoe to the City, Temple and People.

of this kind is that which is related by a " Cre-

This Relation is from the Pen of one who was a Jew by Birth and Nation, and therefore it is probable he would give the Truest Account he could of the Affairs of those People; besides that, he had more than ordinary opportunities of acquainting himself with all the passages both preceding and accompanying the War between the Jews and Romans. And this is he who makes this Solemn Protestation at the beginning and end of his Book, that the Writing of Truth was the onely scope he had in that and all other his Writings. I might leave this Remark by the by on the foregoing Narrative, That they who Scossed at JESUS, the Son of God, and at last Crucified him, were warned by a Poor ordinary Man of that Name, concerning their Final Destruction, but it was in vain, and to no purpose.

Bur, to come down to Our Selves, and our Late and Present State, We have not been destitute of Prophetick Warnings. England cannot say, She hath been without her Prophets. Latimer, that Man of God, and Other Martyrs in the Marian days (as you may Read in Mr. Fox's Martyrology) threatned the Ruin of this Island, considering its shameful Ingratitude, after the Receiving so many Favours from Heaven, and sore-

feeing or fearing its Apoltacy to Superstition and Idolatry. Did not those Famous Lights of our Country, Bishop Andrews, Archbishop Abbot, Bishop King, Mr. Mede, and Dr. Hacket fore-tell the downfall of the Church of England? which some of us law verified, though it pleased God to restore it again. Did not the Judicious Mr. Hooker, in the Preface to his Ecclesissical Polity, foretel our Late Troubles Forty years before they came to pass? Did not Dr. Jackson, Mr. Ferrar, Mr. Edwards, and others, speak Prophetically of the Events and Transactions which we bave fince feen, infomuch that we may rightly think, they Beheld those things at a distance? Did not that Excellent Servant of God Archbishop Ufber Predict those Changes and Miseries which have since befallen England and Ireland? It is acknowledged by all Men that have their eyes open, that there bath been, and still is, a Design to bring us under the Roman-Yoke and Tyranny, which heretofore prevailed in these Kingdoms; the eff. ct of which can be no other than the Slavery both of our Souls and Bodies,

Now as to our Great and Unexpressible Danger, in relation to This. we have not wanted some Prophetick hints. To pass by that Antient Prophesie which hath been found amongst Mr. Selden's Manuscripts, in which it is foretold, That Popery should decay in England about the year of our Lord 1500. (which we know was accomplished,) and that it should be Restored about the year 1700 (which is not far diflant from us:) To pals by This, I say, as not knowing what Authority it is built upon, I will produce the Prophetick Suggestions of two Eminent Worthies of our Church, and so put a period to this First Head of our Discourse. I have named one of these persons already, I mean, the Learned, Pious, and every ways Accomplished Primate of Armagh. Who hath not heard of the Extraordinary Motions and Impulses of his Spirit, in reference to our Late Times? Have not * Those who have given the World a * Dr. Bernard, and faithful Account of that Holy Man's Life; affured others. us, That he had frequent and constant Impressions on his Mind (and fuch as could not be removed all, his days) that the time was near at hand which should involve the Protestant Churches in unspeakable Calamities, and that this Land, in a special manner, should feel the Cruelty of the Papilts. And This, and much more to this effect. he was wont to repeat to his Friends, with a wonderfully concerned Paffion, and his words were usually accompanied with abundant Tears, There is another Admirable Person, viz. Mr. George Herbert, that D. vine Poet, and I wish there be no reason to add, that Inspired Prophet, whose Lofty Raptures in the Last of his Poems, Entituled, The Church Militant; fadly intimate to us (what we justly have deserved) That Popery shall make its Return to us again, and that the Gospel shall leave England, and go visit the Americans. Religion

Religion frands on Tip-toe in our Land,

Ready to pass to the American Strand,

VV ben beighth of Malice, and prodigious Lusts,

Impudent Sinning, &c.

Who sees not that many Passages in this Poem nearly concern us at present? Is it not evident, that we have been filling up the measure of our fins? Who can deny, that the most Prodigious and Impudent Lusts are tolerated amongst us? Who knows not, that Seine and Tiber have been mixed with our Thames? Is it not manifest, that we greedily take in and imbrace the Vices of Forreigners, and therefore may justly expect (as a most Fitting Reward for us) to be brought under the Dominion of Strangers, to live in the condition of Slaves, and to have the Kingdom of God wholl) taken from us.

and given to a Nation which will bring forth the fruits thereof?

If any shall say, That the Suggestions of these Persons whom I have produced were not immediately from God, and cannot be stiled Prophe. fies, for this way of Revelation is ceas'd long ago: I Answer, That they who fuggest this, say more than they can prove; For, as it was Abraham, the Friend of God, that was acquainted with God's purpose of destroying Sodom and Gomorrab; and it was the Beloved Disciple John that had the Revelation of the Greatest Mysteries concerning the Future State of Christ's Church in all Ages: So it may be believed that there are still some Beloved Servants of God who have Discoveries of Secrets from him, upon some Great Occasions especially. In this number I may reckon the Worthy Persons before mentioned, besides several others in Forreign Countreys, as John Hus of Bohemia, Abbas Joachim in the Ifle of Sicily, Savanarolo in Italy, Luther and Melanchthon in Germany, John Knox, and George Wischard in Scotland. The respective Histories which speak of these Persons, assure us, that they had a Prophetick Spirit, and that they were inform'd by God concerning several future events by Secret Inspiration. And there are others whom I could name, and whom I have known, who have had fuch a Divining Spirit as to foretel what afterwards came to pass. And although the People of England are said to be very much inclined to hearken to Prophesies; and particularly it is observed by Comines, as a Fault in the English, that they depend much upon Propheties and Prefages, and are wont to Interpret them according to their own conceits, (which folly, it feems, they inherit

* Cambd. Britan. * One affures us, were People of great Credulity.

and gave ear to every Idle Prophesie, and presently from a Superstitious Hope believed them) yet this ought to be no impediment to our belief, that there are some real Prophesies at this day, That the Secret of the Lord is with them that fear him; and that he sometimes Reveals to his Servants what he will do in the World. Or, if you are loth to call this a Prophetick Spirit, yet if you will grant that of Philo

to be true, "The Mind of Man is given to Presage, especially in a time of Trouble and Calamity; or if that be Authentick which Clemens Alexandrinus avers, † A Disciple of misdom bath a fore knowledge of Signs and Prodigies, and of the Events of Seasons and Times, which he borrowed from VVisa. 8.8. Then it is most certainly true, that the Masters of VVisdom, those who are set apart by God for the

Marfinesfalor n' endre funn, a) maissa ros ès renorganais. Phil. in Flac

† Σημεία છે τέρα α αςγιώσκει, ες εκβάσεις καιρών ες χρόνων ο της σορίας μαθητής. Strom. 6.

Infructing of the World, and for the Forc-warning of Men concerning their future danger, are fometimes indued with an extraordinary Forefight: Those whom Providence hath placed on the VVatch-towers, are bleffed with a Clearer Prospect than Private Christians, who are seated below. These are the Persons whom he stirs up to denounce future Judgments to an Impenitent People. And thefe are all to be effected as True Prophets, although we have not actually felt some of those things which they threatned the Inhabitants of this Nation with. What though Popery be not returned into these Realms? Yet we may remember (with Trembling and Rejoicing together) how near it was to us; and it must be ascribed wholly to the Singular and Unexpected Providence of God that it approach'd no nearer: It is owing to the Allmighty and Allwife Conduct of Heaven, that it was Prevented and Averted. But if we look upon Humane Causes, and the Natural Tendency of Things, we must acknowledge that they were in readiness for the readmission of the Roman Religion among us; and confequently our Ruin and Destruction were approaching. Those Persons therefore might, even as Considering and Understanding Men, foresce what they so often denounced. And the impartial view of those fins, and the nature of them, which the People of this Land were daily indulging themselves in, could not but yield them matter of Loud Complaint, and of fevere Threatnings against such Offenders.

Hence how many in This Age have Cried aloud, and spared n't, and bave lift up their Voice like a Trumpet, and have shewed this People their Transgression, and the House of England their Sins; Though such a Sight hath been very Unacceptable to them? Have not all those Faithful Ministers in the Land, who have been intrusted with the Flock of Christ, freely and impartially, for a long time, set before Imbaldined Sinners the Folly of their ways, and warned them of the Exceeding Danger they were in, not onely as to themselves, but as to the whole Community, on which they were bringing a Sudden and General Destruction? Thus God speaks concerning a Nation, to pluck up, and to pull down, and to destroy, viz. By the Ministery of his Word, by his Prophets and Ambassadours, and particularly he speaks to you at this time, by one of the meanest and

unwor-

unworthiest of his Messengers, who is authorized to utter such Words as these, our Sins are great and Crying, our Dissentions and Divisions are many, and every day increasing. Both of them make us obnoxious to the Divine Displeasure: and if we Repent not of the former, and take care to heal the latter, we shall certainly bring down Ruine upon our Selves and our Posterity.

II. God speaks concerning the final Desolation of a People, by bis Judgments and severe Dealings with other Nations, or with the same Nation in former times. It is an undeniable Truth, and may be made clear to Inquisitive and Judicious Minds, that many of the Divine Threatnings and Transactions of Providence of Old, look and reach even unto Us upon whom the ends of the World are come. We have our Destruction plainly Intimated, and fet forth before us, by the Increpations and Reproofs, the Menaces and Threatnings of the Prophets of the Old Testament. If we look into those Sacred Scriptures, and view the several Denunciations of Judgments there, we must needs think our selves concerned. For the Holy Writings are Large and Comprehensive, and like the Divine Commandments exceeding Broad. I might shew, that the Sacred Prophelies recorded in the Infallible Canon of the Bible, have an aspect not only to things which were at that time transacted, but to those Affairs also, which are of the like Nature in other Ages. I could make it appear that many of those Prophesies which did primarily relate to things which are long fince past, do likewise refer to matters now in being, and to other things which are not yet accomplished. It is the Nature of those Antient Prophesies to look directly at one thing, but obliquely at some other. There is a Complication of Predictions in the same place of Scripture: one great Revelation is pregnant with others. The Scripture is so full, that it sometimes comprehends several Persons, if not Nations, under one Name. The Fews overthrow not only by Antiochus, but by Titus Vespasian (which was three hundred years after) was foretold at once by Daniel. The same Prophesie and the very same Words Predict the one and the other, as is plain from Christs Words in Mat. 24. 15. When ye shall see the Abomination of Desolation, spoken of by Daniel the Prophet, fand in the Holy place. It fignifies therefore first Antiochus his letting up the Image of Jupiter in the Temple at Ferusalem. or his Armies entring into that Temple, and defiling it (of which Fo-(ephus gives us an account :) and then like wife it fignifies Titus Vefpafians prophaning that Holy Place, and afterwards deftroying it, for all agree, that our Saviour speaks in that place of the final Destruction of Ferulalem : And He tells us, that the Prophet Daniel spoke of it in those words, and therefore he adjoyneth in that forementioned verse, Whoso readeth, let bim understand, intimating thereby that there is a secret meaning in the Prophets Words, and that there is a more than Ordinary Understanding

ding required to comprehend the sense of what he saith. These Prophetick sayings are wonderfully Large and Extensive, and wrap up different

meanings in few words.

And if the Prophecies and Menaces, which primarily belong to the Jews or other Nations, do in a lecondary way relate to the People of future Ages, and confequently do concern Us of this present Generation, then certainly the Actual Instituting of Punishments and Judgment recorded in Sacred Writ appearant to the present Times. All these things, saith the Apostle, speaking of Gods Judgments on the Jewish Nation, Happened unto them for Ensamples, * Turns, I. Cor. 10. 11. The Evils and Punishments which

were inflicted on that People, were Types (as the Greek word is properly to be rendred,) they were fit Representations of what we shall suffer, if we be guilty in the fame manner that they were; It was intended, that we should be Copies of those Originals. What befell the Fathers, was to be a Sign to their Sons, as the Jews. Proverbially speak. When we see our Sins parallel with theirs, we may know what is coming on us by the Judgments which overtook them, When we are Conscious to ourselves. that we are guilty of those very Sins, which the Scripture acquaints us brought down Evils and Plagues upon other Nations; we cannot but conclude that our Ruine is described in the Book of God, and that our Destruction is foretold by the ancient Prophets, Ezek, 23. 31. Then baft walked in the way of thy Sifter, faith God to Ferufalem, therefore will I give ber Cup into thy band : It thou imitatest another People in thy Sins, thou mailt expect to do so in their Plagues. Sameria had felt the Divine Wrath and Vengeance: And Fervalem must take warning by her: The Calamities which the one had experienced, were too plain a Prelage of the difmal fare of the other. The Word of the Lord by the Prophet Exkiel, speaking of the fearful Fall and Destruction of Egipt, is very Remarkable, Chap. 32. 9, 10. 1 will vex the Hearts of many Prople, when I shall bring thy Deftrullion among the Nations into the Countries, which then haft not known. Tea, I will make many People amazed at thee, and their Kings hall be borribly afraid for thee, when I shall brandish my sword before them, and they shall tremble every moment, every man for his can Life, in the day of thy Fall. When we fee Gods scourge on others, we have good reason to think that the Liftes will even reach us at laft.

To this purpose, observe, how God speaks to Jerusalem by the Prophet Zephaniah, I have Cut off the Nations: Their Towers are Desolate, I made their Streets waste. I said, Surely thou will fear, thou will receive Instruction, Chap. 3. 6, 7. God speaks to one Nation by the Calamitles he sends on another. Is not this Our Case? Are there not many Examples of Gods Severity before our Eyes? Have not Kingdoms and Churches, Nations and Cities been brought to utter Deso-

C

lation for their Contempt of Gods Laws, and the Prophenenels of their Lives and manners? Do not the Annals of all Ages serve to affift our belief of this Truth? Ferusalem grievousty finned, and therefore the was removed. The Greatest and most Celebrated Monarchies (as the Affrian, and others,) and the most flourishing Churches (as those noted ones of Asia) lie buried in their own Ash: because of their crying Sins. Those Eastern Churches, which were planted by the Doctrine of the Holy Apostles, and water'd with their Blood are now the Habitation of the Disciples of that vile Impostor Mahomet. I might (if I would enlarge on this Head) direct your Eyes to the Calamities and Mileries, which other Countries nearer to us have laboured under: But both the Examples which are remote, and those that are near at hand ought to be made use of to this one design, namely to imprint it effectually on our Minds, that Punishments on others speak Ruine to our selves. I will close this part of my Discourse with a short Reflection on the Ancient Brittains, who first inhabited this Nation. We may be warned of Gods Vengeance by the Example of those our Ancestors, who deservedly were haras'd and Plagued for their Heinous Miscarriages.

* Gildas, a British Monk, who purchased the * De excid & Con- Names of the Wife, for his Graye and Sober way queft. Britan. He of Writing, and Flourish'd a little after the Saxons ourifo'd about A. first coming hither, hath lest a brief, but full Account of the Sins and Calamities of his Countrey-

men. This British feremy (for so I may stile him) with Tears recounts and laments their Outragious Vices, as the cause of all their Diffresses and Miseries, of all their Unhappy Changes and Revolutions. This Instance, as more nearly concerning us, ought to be confidered and laid to Heart by us in a fignal manner, yet fo as we forget not to cast our Eyes on other Examples, which we meet with in History of those Kingdoms and Common-wealths, which have thrown off Justice and Probity, Faith and Honesty, and have indulged themselves in the greatest Enormities, and have soon after. come to Ruine. So that from what bath befallen other Nations we may rationally judge of the future Revolution and Fate of our

III. God speaks, and that very plainly, concerning the overthrow of a Land by the several lesser Judgments, which he first lends among them. When God is angry with a People, he discovers it by his Threatnings (of which I said something under the first Head,) but after he hath threatned, he begins to strike: After he hath done chiding, and that proves not effectual, he proceeds to Blows, And thefe, though they be not of the greatest fine, are cer-

tain Signe and Evidences of Gods anger, and they let us understand that unkels we Repent, we shall feel the utmost of his Fury and Indignation. Though the Syrians be before, and the Philiftips behind, and they both devour Ifrael with open Mouth, get for all this his anger after the rehearfal of Diverse Judgments this is again repeated in the fame place. His anger is not turned away, but his Hand is fretched out fall: As much as to fay, lefter Evils do but make way for greater and more afforifling ones. This is Gods known Method in the World, of Punishing Sinners. This is evidenced in those Plagues which were inflicted on Pharach, and the People of Egypt: The Judgments which God fent upon them role higher, and higher till the last was the severest of all. So the Author of the Book of Wildom obferves concerning the Camaanites, Wifd. 12. 8, 10, That God did not defirey them all at once, but executed his Judgments on them by listhe and listle. Whereupon he adds, v. 26. They that would not be reformed by that Correction wherein be as it were dallied with them, shall feet a Judgment wereby of God. And this is clear in Gods proceedings against the Jewish Nation, who you will find were gradually punished. When they continued a ftiff-necked and incorrigible People, and continually did that which provoked the Divine Majefly, the Chaldeans came, and fack'd and burnt fernfalem, and carried the inhabitants away Captive into a ftrange Countrey. And though the Slavery in Egypt was hard, yet this Captivity in Baby-

low, was (as "the Jews observe) more hard and intolerable. And afterwards, when by Gods Infinite Goodness they were restored to their own Country, and the Hearts of Pagan Princes were inclined to shew favour to them, yet (not with standing this miraculous

* Quemadmodum lupis durier of latete, & Babylonica fervious durier fuite Ægypt, Prov. Jud.

Mency) they finned egainst their Deliverer, and fell into their former Idolatries, and in fundry manners perverted and corrupted their ways; and adding at last to all their wickednesses the crucifying of the Lard of Life and Glory, their Sins being now come to the heighth, the extremity of Gods Wrath was declared against them, and the Roman Armies came and belieged them, and after they had broken in upon them, milerably treated those wicked Cairiffs, expoling all either to Fire or Sward, except those who were made Captives, to be the Living Remains and Lasting Trophies of their Cruelty, the race of whom are Fugitives and Vagabonds on the Earth to this day, and their Name as well as Nation is almost extinct in the World. Thus one Judgment, and that a greater, fucceeded another : The Jews fuffer'd under the Egyptions, and among the Chaldeans, and I might have added that they were plagued by the Sprian Armier: but at last came Titus, who cut-did Pharaob, Nebachadnextar, and Antiochar. And this was but what the Leften to thom be defined to Definite

great Jebovab had told them they might expect at his hands; viz. That if they would not bearken to bim, and be reformed, but would walk contrary to bim, be would punish them yet foven times more for their Sins, Lev. 26. 18, 6. Which is repeated no les than four times, to intimate the certainty of it. Tais is the Process of the great Judge of Heaven and Earth, this is the usual course of the D.vine Justice. The Throne of Judicature is afcended by feveral Seps and Degrees: There is a certain Climix in Gods Judgments, God hath his Milder, and he hath also his Severer Punishments, his Gentler and Histor Inflictions; but the fores mer are want to prepare the way for the latter. The Havenly Judge is not rigorous with Malefact irs for the fielt Crime . But if they go on in their evil Practices, the extremity of the Law is executed upon them, and they feel the utmalt leverity of the incensed Majesty. May not We of this Nation think our felves, even on this account, ficted to Destruction, and ready for the Extremity of Gods Wrath? We have experienced many and various Calamities: And may not we fear that they are the Hara: bingers of utter Destruction? The Divine Revenge begins low, and fleikes more sparingly and gently, till at last it fetches a greater compals, and takes its strokes with more force, and lays on heavier blows. We have in many Instances felt the anger of Heaven; but we are to remember that as we have finded variously, so it is just that we be Punished after that fort. At the measure of our Iniquities fills, fo doth that of Gods Wrath in a proportionable manner. Reflecting upon our former and present Calamities, we may say as our Saviour in the like Case, Matth, 24.6. All these things are come to pass, but the end is not yet, It may be, ver. 8. All thefe things are the Beginning of Sorrows.

The Distresses and Evils which have already happened to us, have not produced any Amendment in us, and therefore we may instly fear that they will be back'd with more Diresul Conse-

*Hof. 5. 12. Prophet * Hofea expresseth it: He hath been wasting us with Lingring Afflictions. Doth it not remain that he be unto us as a Lion (as it follows in the † same place) that he tear us in pieces, and make a full end of us?

The Moth makes way for the Lion, that is, some Lesser and Meaner Judgments, which silently and gradually eat out the heart and strength of a People, prepare them for a more Fatal and Devouring Judgment. The Moth, which consumeth one Thread now, and anon another, fits the Garment to be rent in pieces the enter. God, before he Utterly Ruines a Land, wasts them by piece-meals, weakens and enseebles them by degrees. By Precursory Judgments he makes them unable to withstand a Final Devastation, to frustrate some Devilish Conspiracy, to resist some Potents.

* 16a. 3. 1. Enemy, or the like. It may be observed that * the Lord takes away from a People whom he destines to Destruction.

Aion (as he did from Jerusalem, and from Judab) the flay and the staff, the whole stay of Brend, and the whole stay of Water; i. e. the Necessary Provisions of Man's Life. Though, blessed be God, these Supports are not yet taken from us, yet we have reason to be assaid that they will be removed, and that God will blass the Fruits of the Earth, and bring a Famine upon us in the Rear of all those Notable Judgments, that Terrible Army which hath quartered amongst us. Other Stays of a Land (as you fread) are the stay of a Land (as you fread) are the stay of a Land (as you fread) are the stay of a Land (as you fread) are the stay of a Land (as you fread) are the stay of a Land (as you fread) are the stay of a Land (as you fread) are the stay of the stay of a Land (as you fread) are the stay of the stay of the stay of the stay of a Land (as you fread) are the stay of the stay

lity to manage Publick Affairs for the bolt; as also the Mighty Man, and the Man of War, Valiant Leaders and Souldiers: Thele are the Stay and Staff of a Kingdom, and when God deligns the Ruine of a People, he suffers these to fail. The Mighty Man, and Man of War, and the Captain of Fifty become Deletters: The Prudent and Antient withdraw, and hide those Heads which would be useful in a Perillous Time: The Honourable Man is vilified, and discharged from his High Station, the Judge hath his Quierus, the Conncellor is dismiss'd, the Eloquent Orasour is struck dumb, and all his Excellent Topicks of Discourse dwindle into a faint Aposiopesis. Lastly, The Cuming Artificers and Industrious Tradesmen, the great Stay and Staff of a City or Nation, are fluster dand broken. This was the True Pourtraiture of Jerufalem, as the Prophet represented it. When These things were Visible, the Final Destruction of That People was for too, which makes the Prophet expresly and peremptorily add. Ferufalem is

ruined, and Judab is fallen. This is the Short, but Sad * Verfa 8, Epitaph which the Man of God prepares to write over those two formerly Glorious, but now Sinking and Expiring Kingdoms. They had lain a long time in a Sick and Weak condition, and now the Fatal Four is come, and the Prophet loudly proclaims their Utter Ruine. The Morb had weaken'd and worn them a confiderable time; and now at last the Lion feizeth upon them, and they are unavoidably torn afunder, and delbroyed. If we had that foirsual fagacity which fome of God's Servants are endued with, we might foon read our Future Miferies in those Evils which have been our Allotment already. For its certain, (though not observed by vulgar Eyes) that there are some Acci. dents that befall us, which point to Greater Milchiefs that are to enfue. This Troot which is to much hidden from common apprehensions, was plainly Preached by our Lord upon the occasion of the Uniquel Mathere of the Galileans, and the Disafter of those Inhabitants of Fernfalem, on whom the Tower in Siloam fell and flew them. * Except ye repent, faith he, ye fhall Luke 13; 5.

All likewise perith As if he had laid, thele Particular ...

and:

and Single Accidents, are Prefages of a General Destruction. The Galileans Blood which Pilate fled, doth portend an Universal Sa-crince of the whole Nation of the Jews: The Fall of the Tower of Silvam, fore fignifies the Demoliphing of the Temple, and of all the flately Structures in Temple. Thele (Sinh) a Pious and Pathetical Writer) were the first Drops Dr. Faction of Gods Displeature against that Nation, but these Drops without Repentance will grow into a Current, and that "Current into a River, and the River will (well into a Floud, and "that Floud into an Ocean of publick Woe and Tragick Miferies We of this Nation have felt many Judgments, but theleare nothing to what we may expect; for leffer evils are fore warnings of Greaten to follow: past calamities are figns of more dreadful ones to come. Gods Judgments on a Nation are least at first, but socreffively worse and worse: they are not palike that Cloud which foreast themselves by degrees, and cover the whole Heaven. Sey that we are freed from some great Dangers which we lay under (and bleffed be God that by the late Happy Revolution we are freed from them:) we are not thereupon to think our felves fecure, and as it were priviledged from those Great Plagues which remain for the ungodly. God hath a whole Magazine, an Inexhaustible Store-house of Weapons of Vengeance; and when we think they are all spent, he is wherting them and making them ready, or perhaps he is preparing more Destructive ones. The late harmless motion of the Earth may be succeeded by a furious and violent concustion, such as may prove fatal to the whole Nation Divine Juffice, it may be is fetting out in some New and Unheard of ways of severity, in some untrodden Parks of Vengeance. Or perhaps, the Judgments, which we experienced heretofore, the Intestine Wars, the Civil Diffractions and Commotions, the Peffilence, the Fire, the Bloods Conspiracies and Attempts of our Implacable Enemies, and all their Curled Outrages and Execrable Villanies may be repeated. And though the fame Cup may be put, into our Hands, yet we may be forced to Drink Deeper of it, and the very Dreggs of Gods Wrash endued with the might loon read our Far at oani baryog ad yam

IV. God sometimes speaks, and that aloud, concerning a Nation, to pluck up, and to pull down, and to destroyer, by Strange Signs and Prodigies which he causeth to appear. These the Hebrews call Orboth and Mophethim; the Greeks rights region; the Latins Portenta, Ofstenta, Prodigia, These exceed the ordinary course of things, and are above the usual Laws and Power of Nature. And being such that is, extraordinary as to their production, they are so likewise as to their Ends: they were designed to Terrific and Admonish Mankind, to be Prog-

Prognosticks of approaching evil, to be Messengers and Fore-runners of heavy Plagues and Miseries; whereas things that are ordinary and natural; i.e. which are produced by the constant and settled Laws of Nature are not Ominous, because there is no evil lurking in Nature. I reckon in the number of Prodigies, the sudden and unaccountable changes which are sometimes observed in the Air and other Elements, the strange and amazing Tempests, Storms, and Thunders, with the affrighting circumstances that accompany them: Earthquakes, whether they be the lesser and gentler Tremblings of the Earth, or whether they be the more sierce and vehement shocks of it, whereby Houses and Inhabitants and all things on the place are violently removed and destroyed: Great and Horrible Eruptions of Fire: Excessive Inundations of Water (the outragious Sallies of either of those Masterless Elements being very Boading and Portentous:) Alterations in the Heavens, strange Appearances of the Sun and Moon: Comets, or, as

they volgarly are called, Blazing Stars.

These happening belides the common and wonted order of Nature are not only Calamities themselves, but are the undoubted Emblems and Enligns of other approaching Calamities to a Nation: and they are let in the fair and spacious Theatre of Heaven as the fittest place to represent those Divine shews to the view of all. The Apparitions likewife in the Inferior Regions of the Heavens are justly reckoned as Prodigious and Portentous: the Delineations and Effigies of Persons and Things in the Clouds were ever presumed to prelage some strange events. Especially the Images of Armed Menjoined in Battle and Fighting in the Skies have been by the wifest obfervers of things that happen accounted to be Significative and Ominous And indeed the whole Doctrine of Prodigies hath been vouched and maintain'd by the long and uninterrupted Aprobation of the wifest Historians, and all other prudent enquirers into the Works of Providence. The Annals of all Times tellifie that when God perpof eth to punish a Kingdom or City, he usually fore-signifieth it by Prodigies of one quality or other. I doubt not but this hath been Gods method from the Beginning of the World. I question not but the General Floud which wash'd away the first great and incorrigible sinners, was foretold to the people of that Age by fome remarkable figns, though Mofer, who omits many other things for brevity fake, hath not recorded them Some of these Portentous accidents shall prefage the End of the World, as is implied in the four and twentieth chapter of St. Matthew, for those things which are said there to be fore-runners of the Destruction of ferufalem are to be understood likewise, as Indications of the approaching Conferentation of all things. But there are express instances in Sacred Writ: we read that the Egyptian Plagues, which were no other than Prodigies, were the forerunners of the fatal end of Pharaob and his mighty Hoft.

The same Sacred History assures us that the dispensarion of the Jours was renowned. for many Terrible Inflances of Pradicions Apparation. That Grave Author who Written Books of the Marcabin relates the wonderful Signs which were feen in Junior w. be-

forc the Sacking of it by Antischus's Asany to Joen (Litth he hit happined that through all the City for the space almost of forty deep, there were seen Hos limen sam-ning in the Air in Cloth of Gold, and Armed with Lances like a Band of Solda Mac. 5. 1, 3 ers: and Troops of Horsemen in Array, Encountring and Running one against an other, with Sha: ing of Shields, and Multitude of Pites, and drawing of Swords, and caffing of Darts, and elistering of Golden Ornaments, and Harnels of all forts. These were the Visible Signs from Heaven which prelaged the coming of that Execrable and Bloody Tyrant to formeles. This Dreadful and Affoniling Apparition was Remarkable for its continuate, for it laffed above a month together; befides it was a Speciacle to entertain all Beholders that would look up and fee it. But it was most Norable and Significant in regard of the Effects and Exercise which followed it, viz. the horrible Perfectorious which the Inhabitants of that place

fuffer'd, and the Bloudy Slaughters which they underwent under Antiochus : 13, 14 v. There was (as that Writer tells us) biling of Tong and Old, staking away of Min, Women and Children, flaving of Virgins and Infants. And there were defined within the species of three words Days sawfort thousand, where fower thousand were flats in the Consider, and no sewer sold than stain. And to all this was added the spoiling of the Temple, and the Prophanipg of it no less than three years and a half. But the most remarkable Produces were those which Christ him-

fell forerold should be the direful prefages of Jerufalen's overthrow, its last and final overthrow by Titus, in the second year of his Father Vepafians Reign, and in the thirty eighth year after Christs Passion. Great Barth quakes, faith he, shall be in diverse places, and Pamines, and Possilences, and fearful Sights and great Signs ball there be from Heaven.

Luk, 21, 11.

He that will give himself time to confult that Famous History of Josephus, which treats on purpose of the Truth War, may be from convinced of the Truth and Reality of what our Saviour here farth, and abundantly fathfie himself that it was fully accomplished. There never were such Famines and Politices as happened at that Time, viz at the Siege. of Trustates. Armies and Charion, and Glistering Troops were observed in the Clouds, and other Strange and Ominous Apparitions were beheld in the Skie before the Taking. and Burning of that Renowned City, A Fiery Sword, or a Blazing Star in the shape of a Sword, hung over that Place, and was Gaz'd on by all its lahabitants. This Comet appeared no less than a Year together, Hovering over the Temple and other flathof Je-rufelen, as a Certain Hieroglyphick and Symbol of the Defolation which was hear at hand. They who would not attend to the Star over Bubleton, had now a more Affright ing one which denounced the Face of Frafalen. That is a Wonderful Pallage which we find related by that Historian, that the heavy Gates of the Temple were fren by open when there was no body near to forward their Motion. And this Opening of the Temple Gates of their own accord, is taken notice of in the Talmud as a Prodigious thing that happened to the Jews in those days, and as a Mark (among other things) of the Divine Auger, But the Terrible Noises and Voices, and the Fearful Sights which appeared were the most notable of all. A little before the approach of Junialems Final Ruin, one day at the Feath of Pentecoft, as the High Prieft enered into the Temple to offer the ufual Sacrifices, there was heard a Sudden Noise, and This Voice following it, Let us Dipart Hence. Whi h was a Warning, and an Allarm from Heaven of the Mifery which that City underwent as foon as God's Servants had quit the place. On the Feast of Unleavened Bread, at Nine a Clock at Night, the Temple was feen of a fudden to be all Incompafied with a Clear Light, as if it were Broadday. If you would Fariby farts fie your felves, you may perule the Twelfth Chapter of the Seventh Book of the forementioned Hiftory, which particularly and purposely treats of the Difinal Signs which then appeared; and there also you will see what that Learned Man's Judgment is concerning Predigies. He cannot but be looke upon as a Gredible Authour, not onely for the Reasons before suggested, but because this Person Accompanied Thus to the Siege of Jerusalem, and consequently was able to Behold the things which then happened, and to acquaint thimself also with the Passages which had gone before.

But

But this withal is very confiderable, that what this Jewish Historian related concerning this matter, is seconded and confirmed by that Sober Roman Writer Cornelius Tacitus, who lived also in the time of Jerufalems Defities thion. "He relates the fame Prodegies which Josephus dorn, bur being gird tant of the true God, and an Ederny both to Jews and Christians, he re-

preferes them in a rude manner. He express this us, That * Troops of Men appeared in the Skie, all in bright Armour, and with the fudden light which flifted from the Clouds, the Temple (hone: The great and maffy Gates of this Hily place flew open of their bon accord. And unto Sights were added unufual Noifes; a Voice Spoke to this purpose. That the Gods were departing : And this land Poice, far greater than that of Min. was accompanied with a Norfe ash were of a great many perfors rufting out, and leaving the place. Would

* Regionibus adversa vifa per cz um concunere acies, rutifantia arama &: subito nubium igne collucere templum. Expelle repense delubri foces ve andira major humani vost excedere Deos Timul motus ingens excedentium. Hift lib. 5.

1904 SO Hanguillon, 4Te Civ.

you have a particular of the ftrainge Events, and deplorable Calamities which were prefiged by thele Signs and Apparitions? Pake it in thort thus, (and if you have a defire to fee the tragical account at large, contain fofestion, especially his four last Books, which cannot be read without a mixeus of Pity and Horrour) during the Siegethat Year, and at the taking of Jerujas lem even Eleven hundred thouland periffied by Fire, Sword, Edinine Pe filence, and Civil Discord. Ninery seven thousand were reserved for Captives, for to many were taken priloners at that time by the Roman Armys on the occasion of extraordinary Multirudes of Jews meeting together to ce-I beate the Paffover, which was the very time at which they put our Saviour to Death. An innumerable Company of that miscream National which fold Christ for Thirty pieces of Silvers, were exposed to sale at a far Cheaper rate: For (as this Author affirms) the Market ran lo low, that rwenty Jews were fold for a Penny. The whole City and Temple were unerly demolithed to the Granid. And this was done by him who was wilded the Day ling and Delight of Mankind, as if the Jews were not of Hamane race; Tho (as the same Author laith) the best of civilaleros Ruines, were so Lamenta-ble and Dismal, that it extorted Tears from that Warlike terson who was the cause of them. But to proceed in the things which I undertook, was that all Sober and Intelligeor Writers acknowledge there are certain Profigue Which are fore runners of the Evil and Chamities

And Antie the Factor tells us That before the Civil te his of the Rollmans Their doi historia is some a dois to come and a some and and their generally can Well even those that well also was and were exceeding Tante before? A Prefige daith he) of their Mahan & singer has and Inhumanity. A known Ecclefishtical Historian, peaking of the Earthquake which trappened in Birlyma, and the neighbouring Constitute, the Days of Valentities and Valenti Michael Valentions of the Remark of the Days of Valentions and the Control of the Days of Valentions

ATTEGTER

Tarping 3 affin की सब की ब्राम्मी ने की SHANGION TOPONHS. SO. crat. Ecclel. Hill. 1. 2. C. 20.

Tata popula page Inustay entreposes ING YOU STUIX GEORS Sec. Michi Glyc. Annal. Pars 4

Regi nibus adverige

vile neregium conce ere

* this unufual Concultion of the Earth feemed to be a certain Sign of the Shakings and Convulsions, the Tumults and Diforders, which afterwards were in the Christian Churche. The Author of the Brzanting Annals giving an account of the Earthquakes and Comets, and other Terrible Accidents in the Reign of Constantinus Dux, atters these remarkable words, * These Occurrences which then happened were Punishments for fin, and marks of the Divine Anger, by which. Invasion and Slaughter were portended to the Nation: For by Prodigies fet up by God, not only things prefent, but future are declared and foretold.

But besides these Instances in the Sacred History, and in the Writings of the Jews, and in Eccle Bastical Authors, I will also mention what Prophane and Gentile Writers have faid of this matter. It is e ta fhoir mus. fand

- Staten Pines mpg. PRICE PROPERTY OF PEAKER

THRIUNPROTE TO Ta Saa by many Signs.

the Observation of the Antient Father of History, Herodotus, That * as often as Extraordinary Evils and Calamities befal a City or Nation, they are wont to be my what were & when & foreshewn, viz. by some unusual Sign. And again, he freez Lib. 6. faith in another place, * The things which happen by And B wonnoise Divine Appointment, are declared, and forefignified

A restaires. Libo . * Thucidides, a very Grave Author, takes noc. oo 2 110 110 tice, that immediately before the Petoponefian War, De bell Pelop lib t. which proved fo fatal, there were Earthquakes, requesto and a Ecliples of the Sun, Drought, Famine, Pelfilence,

that were the fore-runners of it. Lucan recounts the prodigies which hap pened before the Civil Eruptions between Cafar and Pompey, and acquaints us, That the whole Theater of the World was filled with them :

- Superique minaces

Prodigns terras implerunt, athera, pontum. Pharfal. 1.

The Earth, the Skies, the Seas did all abound with those Strange Appearanece. Die Cassing of the Fight between Casar and Anthony, alleres,

The spine Sample 100, dere ti det reinf de TET BLATON OINE TEST Hiftor, Rom lib. 47. 2

* Znuna loa no of בונים ביונים ביונים ביונים ביונים ביונים ביונים Day trolote, Lib.54.

That there were Great and Wonderful Signs appeared before it; and he adds withal. That * God always foretels extraordinary Events by this fort of Occurrences: And afterwards he calls these * such Signs as are wont to happen before very great Calamines. Virgil concludes the first Book of his Georgicks, with the enumeration of leveral Prodigies, which prelignified the Death of F. Cofer, and were fore-runners of the Civil-Warswhich succeeded. Id: particularly mentions

Armorum

Armorum fonitum toto Germaniacalo 1, days & second the case, but the eligibility cannot be town to

What Strange Armies were feen and beard in the Air. And others have taken notice in a more special manner of this kind of Prodigies in a bust Jame Deviner, or by asless eries made by Produgies and Segns in the Heigen-

Arma feruntinter nigras, crepitantia nubes, vincontro od bola Terribilisque tubas, anditaque cornua calo Pramonniffe nefai. Metamorph. 1. 15.

Ovid remarks that frange Sigher and Notice in the Clouds, preliged the Death of that Great Man, who tell by the Sea nate. And fometimes the loud Voices and Shoutings of Men, Clattering of Armour, and Prancing of Horses were heard, but nothing was feen, as a * Greek Historian observes, and reckons them as fore runners of Civil Wars.

wealths are foresold by Signs and Posicion 1 leave

bein from articus and editor included.

Moreover, not only Antient but Medren Writers give their fuffrage here, and furnish us with inflances to prove what we have afferred to Two telficient Authors affure us that Atmics in the Air, and other strange Sights and Noiles were scen and heard at Vienna before the first coming of the Turks thicker,

* 'Ardpor TE MEYE - amo foiling alladito Texas in griffing off-Appian Cavil Ilbed penitentiam. Epift. Ded.

* De Offentis.

f Scheretzius & Lavater de Spectris. t The Affe of the Em-

+ Metor. lib. 2. Melanchton.

and laying Siege to in " Melancheon, natperson of log & anoning one known truth and integrity, alcertations us that Armies in the Clouds were frequently feen in Germany, from the year 1924 to the year 1548. There are some who imagin the Clouds may by chance fall into the shape of Horfes and Men, and the Winds ruffling the Clouds and beating their backward and lorward may make them frem to encounter one another; And upon Thunder and Lightning there may be a relemblance of great Gens going off. Thus they impute all to the Natural polition and fracture of the Clouds. But to think that this is the true folding of this Photomenon is to lond and idle that I cannot believe it will be the fendment of any Sober and Confiderable person Spectacles of lo Compoled a trame are nor that works of mere Chance. Belides, the enperience both of the wife and the vulgar arrefts thele to be prefages of approaching Evils and Calaminies, which thews that they are the Califal artil Fortulious. " (Cardan Derey, Danitate,) That great Philosopher, and noted Physician of Milain acknowledgeth and restifieth that their Armies in the Skles have been frem and heard before great Wars and Commodiant in Ringdoms. And even his County man Machiavet, who had no great kinddes for Religion or Providence, Thand herefore his words are the more remarkable) avers, and provering everal Examples and Inflances, that the thange and unufual difasters that happen to Kingdoms and Common-Ward of God, thereby to prepare us to repentance, or Wealths

wealths are foretold by Signs and Prodigies. + I can-+ Difput. de Repub. L. (mon (fante hei) but acknowledge my felf ignorant of the cause, but the thing it felf I cannot but own to 1. C. 55. p. 229. be true, both from antient and latter inftances.

that all the great Community and Changes which have at any time happend to Cities at whole Countries bowe bear conferely foretald esther by Some Diviner, or by discoveries made by Produgies and Signs in the Heavens-And he pertinently takes morice of what appear do in Italy of this nature,

- * De Oftentis.

and flews the ftrange events thereby portended. Joachim & Camerarius, a man of great Learning, and vast Experience, hath writ of the Jeveral Pro-

digies feen in his time, and he declares they were tore sunners ot difmal event. Capel Princent, | another excellent perion , and an eminont Chroholiger, treely gives his judgment in Appear To Mena

@ f Onlies publicas quander pravus in natur fignis portendit ac panunciar, ut fint conclonis de ira Dei & alignos revocent ad panitentiam. Epift. Ded. ante Chronic Carion.

ter de Spedris + The Ads of the Em-

of below, resembled

Natural polition

† Metor, lib. 2. Melan

chton.

this point; and telli us; to that publick Slaughtens and Miferies are before hand declared by cersain Previous figns in nature, that they may be Sermons and Warnings to us of the wath of God, and call ns to Rependenced Sir Walter Raleigh bach thefe memarable words t Same wife men not Superflixionly but differeetty do think prodigions figns, from Heawen grion Earth are not to be negletted. Read what the Learned Grotius (a man of that Composedversand Sobriery, that he would not be led by wul-

gar Opinions, a person indeed who had nothing common and vulgar in historio trade di fakry Awhar that Great H fliorian and Oblesver, bath State and state of the state of Singue Signa ejulmodi. In great alterations and revolutious of Affairs. 1 will and the words of Dionyfus Petanius, a noted Scholer and Divine who rearing of muveral propiants acrifique literis & It plainly appears both autoof Sucreduand Pro-integram exterent, ex. shore Writing that many things were discovered and traditionis is undicin phane Writers, that many things were differenced and prodite fuile, non natu- fare fignified by thefe extraor Sinary Signs and Tokens ali causarum nexu & of long before they came to pass, though this hath haptines led Dei mile vactio pened. I namot fay by any Mater al Connections and Orider of Caufer; but wholly by the Will and Pleafore of

Ill Pwill conclude with that Notable Remark of a Modern Historian, who taking notice of the Prodegies which preceded the The Wist. of the Iron Wars of Germany, speaks thus, * That fatal Torch Age, if. part, 3d. Book which appeared toward the end of the Year 1618, witha -hGPA Do bus among long and formidable Tail, feemed to denounce to me the Wrath of God, thereby to prepare us to repentance, or

who is a poster while

wealths

elfe patiently to fuffer the Evils that me could not avoid. Those Sights which were feen in the Air to many places, chiefe Tempeds, abofe Exandarious of Riv vers, those Difruptions or Shiverings of Bars by the marciles Ocean shofe Karsba, quakes and Inundations, those Mondrous productions, those Waters turn'd into. Blood, those Imperuous Winds which have oversbrown fo many Towers, and rooted up to many Trees: those Blondy Rains, and fo many other Supernatural Accidents. are the Miffingers of Divine Indignation to freb as are of the gate in their michednefel Thus that Author, who is we ent to mingle Deve ut and Pious Ein. Thus you fee what is the Sense of all Ranks of Men, Fathers, Philosoph

Poets, Phylitians, Statefmen, Lawyer, Divines, Edylorians; yea; Men of the. most different Rolligiones Jems Paguns, Christians, Prosestants, Papille agree. in this 2 the which in man bowe man not portend great Changes to the Cublicky Therefore in isro be worldted as we have the Observation agree it is become of Prodigies is reckoned byta is lase Wistor as one in 17 Dr. Godman stance of some Mens Indulating and do not see how ow the world of a to approaching Judgmentoby unulual Signs and Appearances, por only among. the Pros , but likewife sunder the Garidian and Cofnet Dipenianor Lines I severnade good the and attorion of feveral latteres . And it, God do la fill focik to the inhabitant course Earth by Prodigions Signs, cetta by they; ought to attend to them; and it han be no Super Attion; (whatevershat Author-(negoffs) todo for The Graves and Sobrest Heads have not distained this Contemplation of The most Evangelick Minds have been exercised herein and thever re it cannon findly be shought to be any tendency, to Indaily What the A poer plial Wines delivered long and hope bevilled a quiet of the clinder the Occomody of the Golpel, * The diges of mild of the collection the Highest have plain beginnings in Wonders and powerful.
Works and ending in Estells and Signer These Times are, stilling grinn, and

thefe Signs are ver to be feen Signs which foresel future Calamities to a Nation. Let us then teffect on those Divine Tokens, which we of this Nation are nor firangers to: 1 Manys Wonderful Appearances have been in our days: The Earth, the Air, the Waters have afforded loveral Bortentous Accidents The face of the Skies hath been difguiled, and the Cloods have not been void of Terrible Images and Representations. As fun the Heavenly Bodies, they have put on firange and ominous tooks, and have appeared with affrighting and amazing countenounces. The Glerious Luminaries have been changed and disfigured, as boding some remarkable shiftings and alterations here below. Hany Man shall step forth, and say he harh seens none of these things, or if he had, he will not believe that they are Heralds of the Divine Displeature, I can point him to that which he canuor deny so have been often feen with his own eyes, and to have been ebletyed by all the Inhabitants of the Land, I mean thole Pradigious Comets, which shaked their flaming Tails over our heads, and thot their hery rays at us, with much anger and ficteenels a Levill not in this place, undertake to make is vent, appear.

appear, that the Apparitions of Comers, are Signs of infaing critto a Marione and that there is a manifest connection between the things signified, and the Signs (which forme are very unwilling to grant) I will not, I fay, undertake this now, because I find it done already in a * Particular Discourse, (Cometon dittà; or a Discourse of Comets.) wherein the Author hath indeavoured even to gratifie the most Inquisitive, and to entertain the Philoformer and Curious. I will only at prefent make my appeal to those who are Sober and Impartial Judges, whether We of this Nation have not had fome proof aiready of the power and influence of those Celestial Signs. Did not those flaming Torches, which appeared in Sixty Four, and Sixty Five, uillier in, and prefage, a Raging Petitience, and a Devancing Fire, two of the most Tremendous Indignieries that can happen to a place, or People? We then gazed onethole Glaring Lights of Heavens bor how few of his were moved at their strange appearance? But if we modect the temenbrance of them now respectfully seeing other Messengers of the like nature have appeared in the Heavens) we are inexculable of Can the Dire Effects of Comers be demonstrated by more pregnant Instances and Consequences, than to general and spicading a Mortality, and the comming of long carrand famed a City to Affect And Interv those which comers which appeared, of cially that in Eighty. Which was of to vall and unufual & Magnitude were hot placed in the Heaven's for nothing. No mot We have experienced the Sugendious Events which were fightfied by the artired and appearance of thole wondefful Mellengers. It is evident that those Heavenly Flames were set up to be an intimation of thole mighty things which have fince dome to pals, and to forewarn us of those infinite Dangers we were liable to a They will for the future be believed to be Borefonners and Monitors Efferalds and Prognosticks of hiperident Jodginenes, change all the Objections and Cavils of fomedaring Pens to the contrary arabno Wini againing a nint quant Bedgill ade

And now of lare we have been allarmed with a Prodigy of another national, the Trembling and Shaking of the Earth. We would not be affected with what appeared over our heads: And now behold! We are call'd to take notice of what is felt ender our feet of This is a very remarkable and afforthing act of Providence, and it will concern us to enquire into the meaning of it. For it is certain, that there is forme great thing protended by an Occur rence of this extraordinary nature, as all wife shift confidence perfons have ever confelt'd. That thereof is the thing which I will undertake: I will briefly and plainly luggest what I conceive is the fignification of this Prodigious Accident. So far as I can apprehend this Shaking of the Earth.

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1. A Greater Judgment of the same kind, another Earthquake more rentiale. For it the Windy and Tuibulent Maner within the Bowels of the Earth, which was the cause of this surprizing event, be not spent and extra the which it is likely must be done by a violent and sudden Erustion of it, which will necessarily break and scatter those parts of the bar has been

went, then we may expect an Earthquake of a more violent nature, and fuel as will prove very latal and definitive. Let as not therefore think our ferves feture. Eun let us be thathe proparing out leives for it. But within the is incellantly pray that God would be present and average But I do not here proheunce any thing builtive hand peremptority, but only fuggeff to you what we may justly leat, and look for, and that even in the nature of the fling it felt. But God can over rule all Natural Caules, and can by ways and means, which we know nothing of, prevent all future danger of this kind. And question not but he will, if we turn from our formet lins, and be heartily forty for our part transgreffions. Otherwise we may expect to be villed with a greater Calamity, and to be cut off in our fins, unless God for his own Names take, and out of meer Grace and Pity shall think good to pare us. We have heard what hath been the lamentable fate of some others, where Earthquakes have happen'd: Great numbers have been swallowed up alive by the gaping Earth, and have been buried in its Bowels : And the Circumstances of those that intrived, were unspeakably milerable and forlorn. On which occasion let us remember our Saviour's words, Except ye repent, ye shall all thewife perish. We shall all experience the like Severity of God, unless we relolve for the future to renounce our evil ways: to amend our Lives, to devote our felves to God's Service, and

live to his Glory.

II. God's Shaking of the Earth, is a Token of God's Power and Soveraignty, and of his Universal Dominion over the Inhabitants of the World. Therefore you will frequently find in the Scripture, that these Attributes of God are fer forth and express'd by his moving of the Earth, and his thaking the Foundations of it. And his actual doing of it is recorded in the fame Holy Writings, as an exertment of his Soveraign Power, and it is intended to Brike terror into the hearts of Men, and to beget in them an awful fense of the Divine Majefty. Thus we read that when God deligned to give proof to the Ifraelites, that he was then absolute Soveraign, Lord and Law-giver, he caused Mount Sinai (the place where the appeared to them) in quake greatly, 19. Ex. 18. The Son of God, when he hang upon the Cross, and was neceffary to give forme undenlable evidence that he was God mideed, did it by exerting this figual act of his Power and Might, as the Evangelical History teffifies, 27. Mat. 51. The Earth did quake, and the Rocks rent. And observe the event of it, Vers. 54. When the Centurion, and they that were with him, watching Jefus, faw the Earthquake, and those things that were done they few ed greatly, faying, truly this was the Son of God. The moving of the Earth is fuch a proof of the Divine Power, that it even forced an acknowledgment from the most hardened Pagans. So when Christ at his Resurrection defigned to exptels his tree fiftible Power and Soveraignty, there was a great Earthquake, 18. Mar. 2. and it is not to be queftioned, but that this was as effectual to convince Men of Christ's Almighry Power, as that at his Pattion. Such another Instance we have in 16. All 20. There was a great Earthonake. Withat the Poundations of the Prifon were fachen : and fee the e ett of it,

Verl. 20. The Jailbe came trembling, and fed down before Paul and Silas, and brought them out, and laid, Sirs, What must lide to be faved, in Welce then what is the Significancy of this late. Trembling of the Earth, it is to put us into the lame posture, it is so make its tremble, and fland to awe of the Divine Majesty, and to acknowledge his transcendent Excellency, his Greatoris and Supremacy. It is to rouge the dibitis of our days, and to remind them of that them which is endued with Infinite powers and can do what he

pleaseth in Heaven and Earth.

III It is a sign of God's great Displeasure and Anger. Accordingly we find itabreamed as anoken of his anger against feeth tem, 20, 1/a. 6. Thou bute beautiful of the Local of Holls wirth Earthquake and great noils, &c. and the like Profigues are Divine Menaces, they are acrea to Marks of the Wrath of the Am ghy, because of our line. Wherefore on this account elpecially let us to ke police of the late Hand of God towards us in that fudden Trepidation of the Earth, and let it put us in mind of our Sins, which are the only cause of God's Displeasure. The main Leffou we are unght by it is that in 4. P/al. A. Stand in are, and fin not ... Whill lown many remain his pid and lenflets, let, we be apprehenfive of the Almighty's Hand fligghed our against w : Let us be deeply affected with this extraordinary Dispensation: Let us with the Plalmift, be afraid of God's Judgments. Now God Tpeaks with a found Voice to this Nation to turn from their evil ways, now he commands all Men everywhere to repent, and to abandon their fins. that which this Remarkable Providence of God calls for , And the Lord enable us to do this speedily, left our continuing in our Impenience provoke him to cut us off speedily.

IV. Great Changes and Commotions are fore fignified by this extraordinary agitation of the Earth. That, fuch unified and amazing acts of Providence are the forerunners of great. Revolutions, hath been the universal knowledgement of the wifelt Heads, Earthquages, particularly are figns of the perturbations and troubled, flate, of the fiburch, faid the Ecolefialical Historian, as we observed before. It was forested in 24 Mate 7 that, there fould be great Earthquages in diversalaces, before the final change and extirpation of Jerukilen. I hole commences in the natural world portended greater and more horrible ones in the Civil and beclefialized. Polity, of the Jews. I observe this likewise that in the holy Scriptures great alternations are expressed to us by Earthquakes, by making and finding the earth, and such like terms. This is the side and information only of the Ord, Leit, but of the Now, as is evident from several pallages in the book of the Levilation: and therefore there is some foundation for what libere suggests, a the this particular fort of Producies, a signification of some notable Changes.

and Revolutions in the world, and particularly in this Bruilh Ille.

V. It is probable that the day of Judgment and end of the World are forefold and repreferred by this late awonderful Occurrence. Thole great Eirthquikes in divers places, rectingued in 24. Mil., may be judgelfund to be forerunners of the Latt Day, as well as the definition of ferrition:

112 N

For this was defigned without doubt by the Holy Ghott to be a type and representation of that. Therefore 'tis worth our observing, that there have been of late, that is, within these nine or ten years, more Earthquakes than there had been two hundred years before. Which should remind us of our Saviours Prophecy, and induce us to believe that the great and Terrible Day of the Lord is approaching, when he will judge the world in righteoulnels, and thele numerous Earthquakes in divers places are the harbingers and prefagers of it. Let us then be effectually reminded by this late shaking of the Earth, of that last Terrible Revolution, when the Earth and the Heavens shall be dissolved, and when our Lord shall come in flaming fire to take Vengeance on them that know not God, and obey not the Golpel of his Son Jesus. Let us watch and pray, and with faith and patience expect our Lords coming. Let us be in readiness to meet the Bridegroom who cometh at midnight, at the time when the jovial world thinks not of it. Thus I have freely given you my fentiments concerning this late Prodigy, and others which we have had before; and I leave the confider-

ate reader to judge of what I have faid.

To shut up this part of my Discourse, I might remind you that there are two persons who have writ of this subject, the one dispersedly, in his several writings (especially in his Sermons on 13. Luke 5. and 21. Luke 25.) the other professedly, in a particular Treatise: But they have done it in a very different way. The one hath a huge veneration for Prodigies and Divine Signs, and makes frequent discoveries of them in Gods administrations in the whole world: the other is as warm against them, and will not be perswaded that such things ever happen. The one thinks he sees a Prodigy in most of the great and extraordinary accidents on the stage of the World; the other shuts his eyes, and refules to see such things any where. That which I shall suggest concerning those Differers is this, that if the Doctrine of the former be thought by some to betray too much Fear and Indignation, the latter is guilty of too much Boldness and Insensibleness: If the former Approaches to Superstition, the latter may be suspected to lead us to Atheism. Both these Extreams are hugely dangerous, and are with great care to be avoided. As we must not be missed by Fancy and Credulity, fo on the other fide, we must not shut our Eyes at the plain Defcoveries which God is pleased to make in the World, I mean of his designs of Vengeance and Punishment to a Nation, among which I reckon, and not without cause, those Unusual Accidents above named. I have the longer infifted, on this Subject because some are prejudiced against it, and will by no means believe that there are any such things as Prodigies and Portentons Indications. Thereforel was defirous to fatisfie you from the ferious confideration of foregoing Inflances, and from the Suffrage of the most Wise and Intelligent, that Prodigies are nor the effect of Imagination and Fancy, but that they are really existing in the World, and that God is pleased sometimes to give notice of his Displeasure against a People by these Strange Signs and Wonders in the Heavens and on the Earth.

But if after all that hath been suggested, some will stand up, and confidently maintain that this and the forementioned particulars have nothing of Prefage in them, that God speaks not by these concerning the plucking up and pulling down of a Kingdom: They see no boding tokens and siens: The rimorous and faint-harted are the only people that make discoveries of fuch things: This is the attainment of the melancholly and discontented. It is black and footy Choler which makes things look to dark and difmal. Apparitions and strange fights are the delusions of some poor Travellers, who are jogging on the Road before their Eyes are quite open, or who flay abroad to late that they are almost thut. Or, lay that there are fuch affrighting things that are talk'd of, yet this is to be faid, that they have been laugh'd at, and written against by very worthy and reverend men. As for Prophesies, and the Denunciations of Gods messengers, they are out of date now adays: there are no Seers to be expected in this blind Age of the World. If any have pretended to a greater forefight than others, we are not bound to credit what they lay, for all things continue as they were from the beginning (as fome of their perswasien and principles long since observed.) As for what other Nations have suffered, that concerns not us. We are hale and prosperous, and furely there is no infection in Bodies Politick. What then have: the judgments which have lighted on others to do with us? And whereas 'tis faid that the leffer Judgments which we have felt are forerunners of Greater. we are rather willing to believe that the worst is past, and that what we have telt already is the greatest evil we shall undergo. If you hear any persons talk after this rate, you may conclude it to be the language of Atheifts, and no others: and it deserves nothing but contempt and scorn. Such men are unwilling to acknowledge a supreme Ruler and Governour of the world, and therefore it is no wonder that they deny all proofs of his ruling and governing, and will not take notice of the tokens and demonstrations of his anger towards finners. But I thought it my duty to put you in mind of them. and accordingly I have briefly presented to your view the diverse intimations of a Kingdoms ruin, the fundry presages of Gods pulling down, and plucking up, and destroying a finful Land.

The practical result of all that you have heard is this: 1. That you be sensible of these symptoms of Destruction. 2. That you be exhorted to make a right use of them. 3. That you take care to prevent the impendent judgments, by speedy repentance. For as I have made an impartial singuity into the dreadful presages of a general Judgment on this Nation, so now I am destrous to direct you to the proper and only means of avoiding the Divine Vengeance, which is the next thing contained in the words.

I. Be sensible of these things which I have suggested to you. Since God hath been pleased to speak to you in divers manners, it is your duty and intesest to attend to his voice. Let me use our Saviours words, Mut. 24, 32. Learn a parable of the sig-tree: when his branch is yet tender, and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is nigh, so likewise ye, when ye shall see all these things (or most of them which I have been treating of)

know

thow that it is near even at the doors. I will not add what follows in the next Verfe, This Generation shall not pass will all thefe things be fulfilled; For it is my Buliness at prefent to put you into a way whereby you may prevent all thele Evils and Calamities that are threatned. But this cannot be done unless you first of all be Apprehensive of these fundry manifestations of Gods wrath, and be throughly tenfible of the Tokens of his Indignation. That none of these things which I have spoken come woon you, you must be careful to take notice of their Marks of God's Displeasure, to Obferve and Difsern the Signs of the Times, to Hearken to the Voice of Gods dilpleafure. And to imprint this the deeper on your minds, you ought to remember that there cannot be a more in allible bign of a Nations Ruin than their being fenfeless and Rupid, and no ways Regardful of the Sins and Judgments they labour under. When Men will not be made Apprehensive of either of these, but bless themfolues in their bearts, Jaying they shall have Peace, then there cannot be a more certain Prognoftick ob Peoples Destruction. When all the Plagues and Judgments which were fent upon Philianh and the Epyprians did rather harden their Hearts, than melt them into Sorrow and Repentance, it was easie to guels that their Final Ruin was not far off. When God threatned to Imite the Tews with Blindness, he added likewise what should be the effect of it, viz. They should not prosper in their ways, and they should be oppressed and spoiled evermore, and no man should saverhem, Deut. 28 28,29. This may be the meaning of the gel. of Ifainb 13. Therefore my People are gone into Captivity, because they have no knowledge, therefore they are deftroyed, because they are Senseless, and will not know and perceive their danger. They refuse to understand and consider what their Condition is, and 'tis no worder that they fall into mileries, and that without remedy. Of such Persons as these the same Propher speaks. Chap 28. v. 14. 15. Hear the Word of the bord; ye fcornful Men (you that think your felves fecure, and therefore feorn and deride all the Threatnings and Judgments of God :) Ye have faid, we have made a Covenant with Death, and with Hell are we at Agreement, when the overflowing scourge hall pass through, it shall not come unto us. This is the Language of Stupidity and Sottiffnels, of Intenfibility and gross Security. And this is the usual practice of Sinners, viz. to perfwade themselves that Ponishments and Judgments and deadly Plagues shall not overtake them, notwithflanding their perfitting in their Sins and Provocations. But certainly there cannot be a more evident Token that Judgments and Plagues are near at hand. When you read that God speaks after this manner to his Prophet, go tell this People, hear ye indeed, but underfrand not: See ye indeed, but perceive not : Make the Heart of thefe People fat, and make their Ears beavy, and Com their Eyes, &c. Expect to hear in the next words, of their Cities being wasted without Inhabitant, und their Houses without Man and their Land utterly defolute. If it. 6. 9, 10. That Spiritual Judgment was a forerunner of this Temporal one: When they were made infinfible, they were ripe for Destruction. This is implyed in the Prophet Fereny's words in the 12th.

Chapter

Chapter and 4th. Verice How long shall the Land mourn, and the Herbi of the ry Field wither; for the wickedness of them that dwell therein? The Beafts are consumed, and the Birds, (all things for the ule and service of Man's Life are blafted and curled) because they said, He shall not see our last end; which words refer to the 5th. Chapter and 12th. Verie. They have belyed the Lord. and faid, It is not be, neither fall evil come upon us, neither shall we fee Sword nor Famine; that is, they flattered and footh'd themselves, and shut their Eyes against the plain Discoveries of God's Wrath against them: They would by no means believe the Propheties and Denuntiations which were uttered concerning their Dellauction. This infensibleness did certainly betoken the Vengeance which was to infue. This is briefly fummed up in thole few words in the eleventh Verse of that 12th Chapter, The whole Land is made disolate because no man layeth it to heart. The Condition the Land is very fad and deplorable, but there is none that takes notice of it: Men generally are grown hard and stupid, and the Judgments which are sbroad in the Earth make no impression upon them; but be it known to them that as this shall be the Gause of their Desolation, so it is a fure

Sign that it shall come to pass.

The Prophet Hofea's words concerning Ifrael are observable, Hof. 7.9. Strangers have devoured his strength, and be knoweth it not, yea Gray Hairs are here and there upon him, yet he knoweth it not. Gray Hairs are figns of declining Age, and Weakness of Nature, and so set forth here the weak and languithing state of this People: Now, when they either See not, or despile this Danger which they are in, it is a manifest Argument of their To pass to the New Testament, you read there, that Christ came and wept over ferusalem, wishing that Late 9.42. they had known in that their day the things which belonged to their Peace, and then proceeds to foretell the Ruine and Devastation of their City, and to give the reason of it, viz. because, v. 44. They knew not the time of their Visitation. Their Senseleinels and Obduracy are affigned by our Saviour, as the cause of their Overthrow. Josephus observes, that before the Final Destruction of Ferusalem, they were not moved and wrought upon by those many Prodigies which hapned: Those extraordinary Voices and Sights left them as they found them, Deaf and Blind. They neither attended to them, nor believed them to be what they were, that is, Tokens of God's Anger. a At zi Tair onpution & uit ingitar this iderie, &c. De Bello Jud. 1. 7. c. 12. They interpreted some of these Signs according to their own Fancy and Pleafure, and others of them they defpiled, until their Folly was confuted by the utter ruine of their Country, and by their own overthrow. Nay, Tacitus tells us, that this beforted people, Sibi tantam fatorum magnitudinem interpretati, interpreted all those Ominous Occurrences in favour of themselves, and look'd on them as Signs of their good Fortune. Some of them thinking that That was the time foretold when some Eminent Person out of the East, and particularly out of Judea should be famous.

mais for his Conquelle, concluded those Prodigies to be no other than the Entigns of to great a Victor." Thus, as God gives to Princes and People a true underkanding and fenfe of their Condition, when he deligne their welfare: fo on the contrary, he makes Blindnels and Infenfiblenets to be presious to'a Nations Ruine; according to the Observation of that worthe Servant of God, Martin Luther, when God intendeth to destroy a Kingdom, & Country, or a Principality, he takes from them Wifdom, that is, he blinds them, and then bereaves them of their Power and Ability. So he in his Collog. Menfal. If you fee a people deprived of their Senfos, and infatuated, you may conclude their condition desperate, and that they are defrined to Milery, without any Remedy. This was the temper of the Carehardpian Christians, when the Barbarians came in upon them, as Salvian de Prov. 1.6. a pious observer of God's Difpensations hath recorded. When some of their Brethren were cruelly tormented by those invaders, they laugh'd at their bubferings, and would not be perfended, that themfelves were nearly concerned in the Calamitles which their fellow Christians underwent. When their Savage Enemies faid Siege to them, they would not deny shomfelves the liberty of their feaks and Merriment. It was hard to tell, whether the Noise of the Wars or of their Sportings and Resellings was loudent. Thus it hapned to other Cities and Countries long before . Security was the forerunner and cause of their Defroction. We read in the Sacred Story, Tade. 18.7, 27. the people of Laift dwelt careless and secure, which gave occasion to the Men of Dan to come upon them, and finite them with the fides of the Sword, and to burn their City with Fire. Pagan Records pequaint us, That the Ancient and Famous City of Sparta, was never conquered, till it was walled about. This created Security, and Security wrought their Pall. That perhaps was a feigned Relation of the Poets concerning the Troians (however, it may convey to us a real and ufeful Remark) that when the Fatal Horle was brought before their Gates, they were almost as earnest as their Enemies to have it taken in. So blind and beforeed were those people, that though Apollo's Prieft cried out against it, and passionasely diffuaded them from receiving it within their Walls, and sun his Spear into it. and made the Armour clatter which was within, yet they were not apprehenlive of the mischievous Present. The crafty Sinon, a Fugitive Grecien. prevailed more with his Wily Tale and Counterfeat Tears than the wary and honest-hearted Laccom with his repeated Warnings and Diffusives. And so they baled in their Ruine with their own hands, and took pains so draw the fatal Pile into their City, which proved their Overthrow. The Application is early, and I with this Age would lay it to heart. The generallty of men are grown to foreith and fenfelest, as to court their own Degreedily imbrace their mifchief, and delighte to pull down Deftruction on their

their own Heads. They are warned of their danger, they are freely told of the extreme Peril they are in, but they will not give ear to it. This is the infatuation which to great numbers lye under at this day; and if the God of Musven be not pleas'd very speedily to convince them of their Folly. it will prove their inevitable Deftruction: For where a people are thus fenfelds and incorrigible, and take the course to destroy themselves, there in no hope of Help and Recovery. Every where you may behold men (like the ancient infensate Wretches before spoken of,) - Some vivog. Seather: funk into a dead Sleep, and overcome with Sottifhnels, and Dec baucheries. God's faithful Minifters have the Fate of Caffa dra, who foretold the fatal event of things, but found no Belief. They have cause to complain and cry out with the Prophet, Who hath believed our Report? It fares with them as with Lot, who when he told his Sons, that God would deftroy Sodom, feemed to them as one that mocked. So foolifb, are most men. and flow of bears to believe, what God's Meffengers have spoken, what his good Providence hath discovered, what the Divine Mercy hath les before their Eyes, and called upon them to observe. The Voice of God, though very thrill and piercing, hath not awakned thefe Sleepers. They remain obdurate and unconcerned, notwithstanding the fearful Appearances of Wrath that are before their Eves. Nothing will make Impression on this hardned. this Iron Age. Their Calamities are to far from humbling them, that they feem to make them more Loofe and Frolick. The banished Hebrews hung their Harps on the Willows; and that mournful Senle of God's Hand poop them, was a happy Prefage of their Return from their Captivity. But our light and wanton Behaviour, portends the continuance and increase of our Diffresses Our unseasonable and lavish Mirth, our intemperate, Tollity and Linxury, fignify fome great and lafting Evil to us. It, is year, ominous whom God's Judgments make us rejoyce. So it is, we are most cheerful and brisk, when we have the greatest reason for the contrary. When Domition had brought the Roman Empire to low, that they were forced in a most thameful manner to buy their Peace with the barbarous Nations with very large Sums of Mony a there were yet daily Triumphs at Rome, as if all were well. We have acted after the fame manner; we have feem'd to be pleas'd with our Dangers; we have made Addresses to our Raine; we have even triumph'd in our Milery. Such harb been our Caret fresh and Semidity to This is after the rate of the Old World, Luke 17. 27, who eat and drank, and married, and were given in marriage, and took no notice of the preparing of the Ark, which fignifyed that a Fatal Deluge was at hand. And, fo fall alfo the coming of the Son of Man be even his last coming to Judgment, I Theff. 5. 3, when they - field fay, Peace and Safery, then Sudden Destruction cometh upon them, as Inqual with a woman with Child, and they fealt not escape. Of all the Signs of the approaching of the Day of Judgment, this teems to concern us most at this zioriz time.

time. The generality of men indulge themselves in their Pleasures, and forget God and their Duty, and take no notice of the Judgments which hang over their heads, or of their Crying Sins, which are calling down those Judgments. I have met with Petrus Licetins, 7. C. an Author who hath published a Book, with this Title, De bujusce seculi Cacitate. I appeal to you. whether it may not justly admit of another Edition in our Age. The Title fits these Times exactly, for we are blind and senseles; we go on in our Sins, and perceive not the Wrath of the Almighty; we provoke God daily. and yet are not apprehensive that he will punish us. This, this is an undeniable mark of Ruine, But the delign of this Discourse, is to persuade you to open your eyes, and to fee your Danger. O that ye were fo wife as to consider your latter end, I mean the Close and Iffue of a Nations great and ma-The end of these things is deadly and deftructive. nifold Provocations. Flatter not your felves then, and fuffer not others to do it, but remember there was, Ezek 13. 18. a VVoe pronounced to them, that fowed Pillows to all Arm holes; (so the false and fawning Prophetesses did, by these Types, affuring the People of the lasting Peace and Ease which the Land should enjoy) and made Kerchiefs (or any thing which binds and tyes falt, as the Original Word denotes) upon the head of every Stature. (for all Persons of what age or growth soever) to bunt Souls, to destroy the people by this means, to persuade them, that they were as it were tyed and fastned to the Land, and should not be removed, and that no evil should happen to them, though they had so grievously incensed God's Anger. But let none of Us be abused and deceived after this manner. and let us not be of the number of those who continue stupid and unconcerned in the midft of Danger, 1 Theff. 5. 6. Let us not Sleep, as do others. but let us watch, and be fober, left the day of Vengeance overtake us as a Thief. Let us know in this our day, the things which belong to our Peace, and understand what are the true Remedies of our Calamities. Arife, and rouze your felves, thake off your Poppy, difgorge your Opium, look about you. and know what you do. You are already in some measure, I question not. ma'e fensible of your condition, but not enough. My hearty desire is, that you may be fully Awakned, and that your eyes may be broad open. Thope, after all the means that have been used to rouze the people of this Land, after all the Loud Alarms which have been amongst them, they will fall affeep no more, and never be guilty of their former Drowziness and Dolness, their inexcusable Blockishness and Stupidity. This is the first thing I commend to you, and without this, there is no good to be done. That is the reason why I have been so large in this particular. And because I have been fo. I will be the more concile in the following ones. Only I beg of you, that you would ferioully confider, and lay it to heart, what hath been now fuggested to you.

Difcourfe Occasioned

Having then arrived to a Senfe and Differenting of the flate you are mi and being made Apprehenfive of the Divine Admonitions and Warnings. In the next place be exhorted to make a right wife of them. If you have arrained to an understanding of the Times (asit is faid in I Chron, 12.32.) let it be to the end there mentioned, viz. to know what you ought to do. To direct you particularly, in reference to the forenamed Heads; Firft, Be perswaded to attend unto the Voice of God's Prophets, whether they were thole of Old, whole Threatnings and Denunciations reach even Us, and relate to our prefent Condition, or whether they are such of God's Servants and Meffengers as he hath raised up of late. You cannot fay, [Ton fee not your Signs, or there is no more any Prophet]. Bleffed be God there have been some personss extraordinarily moved and flired up to give Warning to this stupid and Lethat gick Age, of the Judgments which hang over their Heads. And Shall a Trumpet he blown in the City (by the Spiritual Watchmen) and the People not be afraid? Shall enlightned and Prophetick Souls be fent amongst us, and we not Liten to their Summons and Warnings? Secondly, Let us mind Gods dealings with other Nations, and fee our own Extirpation in their Ruin, Let us be admonished by them, to learn Righteousness, and not to dispise the Voice of God, and to violate his Laws. Let us not be found guilty of their fins, left we partake of their Plagues.

Thatdy, View the leffer Judgments already is flicted on you, that they may not be a Prologue to greater and more Grievous Punishments : Sin no more, left a worse thing come unto you. Fourthly, Shut not your Eyes at those Remarkable Signs and Prodigies which have appeared amongst you, especially, Those Blazing Lights which God set up in your view not many years since. Tremble at the Hand writing which you faw in the Heavens : Read the Mind of God in those Red and Fiery Characters. Esteem them to be certain Tokens of Gods D spleasure: And whenever again such Wonderful Spectacles appear in our Harizon, be not to daring as to deride their Flaming Train. but look on them with Reverence and Dread, and conclude them to be God's Harbingers and Heralds. Let these Divine Monitors direct you to your Duty: And as the Magi were guided to Christ by an unusual Star, so thew your felves truly Wife, by being led to him by thefe Extraordinary Signs from Heaven. And will you not remember, or rather can you forget the Hand of God, which hath been fately felt amongst us? Shall not the Earth as well as the Heavens, inftruct us in our Duty? Shall we not be moved and affected with the Trembling of that Vast Element under us? Shall we not betake our felves to Prager and Humiliation? Shall we not Abandon our ims, as the means to avers those Evils which were threatned by fuch Prodigious Occurrences? Which brings me to the Third and last Deduction from the Pre miles, which is This, let it be your main care and fludy to Prevent God's Terrible Sentence

of Destruction against you; "Let it be your concern to diver it by speedy

grante Fot I strd/non here fonder prove that generally Gode Benuncia amons dof Judgment to a Nation (whether by Brophetick Intimations, or by Decadfol Producing or by shole action ways) before mentioned) are not Abfolgre and driesachble. At his most clean from many places of the Old Tellamore and particularly from my a exty that there is place deft for R. penrange. Let me prevail with you then to call your fine to remembrance, and to effectually represent them so your Confeiences, as to work in you Amend. ment of Life. Shew that this great Change is wrought in you by Discounter nuncing and Reproving the Grying, Vices, and knorwities of the Age, by oppoling the general Prophenencis which Reigns amongs Men ; and if you be Reviled for to good a Caule, bear it with a Contented and Couragious Mind. Purge your own Hearts and Lives from Corruption and Defilement, that you may the more confidently call upon Others to mind a Religious Life. and that you may by your Holy Example and Practice will upon them. Affure your felves that it is edangerous not to Repent at any times but that new itis much more for more when the Signs of Gods Anger have been to Vilible among you. Refelle then new to relinquish the Evil Courses, and to betake your felves to your Duty with great feriousness and concern, ing from your wicked ways, and bringing forth Fruit meet for Repensance. you may temove those dreadful Judgments which are impendent over you. and God may continue to shower down his Bleffings and Mersies on this Nation: Who can tell if Godwill tunn and Repent, and turn away from his berge anger, a thin we perish no? Jonah 31 9. Wes, we can tell that he will turn away from his anger, if we do so from our fins. For we have it from the mooth of God himfoil; that if that Nation against whom he bath pronounced, turn from their Evil, then he will repent of the Evil that he thought to do unto them.

d in History that the Comman ers of Atmes percently in the You fee what encouragement you have to discharge this Ducy which I aminow creffing upon your thyou Repent, God will Repent like wife of So he is pleased here and in other places to speak, that he may condescend to our fact. low Conceptions, and fignific his real Intentions of Mercy to us. God bath wrought Great and wonderful things for Lughaid: And we might expect far preater if we were truly Thankful for what we have experienced already. The feeret Plots and Contrivances of Blood thirty Men nguint us, heve been marvelloufly brought torlight; and their open Endeavours and Attempte have been defratedoalmolb by a Miracle We might hence take Comfort, if our Crying him were oned an impediment in the gray, we might have ground of hope that God hath yeta kisdness for this Land Study 1 g. 23. Affale Lord were pleased so kill we, be would not have showed me all shele thing to mer wanted as an elis rime have done fuele abings as thefer Thele Bleffings fucely are the Earnest of others He bettely these favours in as mining its for the reception of fome thing which is yet to come. At teaft we may bone that the final and ad IrreverI could press this upon you by many Motives and Arguments, but I will make use of these three only, and so put a period to the whole. First, what I have exhorted you to, I beleech you think of performing, for your own faker. If you love your own fafety, if you regard your Personal and particular welfare, I intreat you to be faithful and diligent in the discharge of what I now tender to you. If you have a kindness for your selves, you must needs do it. Again for the good of your Families and of the whole Community (to joyn both these in one) be perswaded to set about this Task. You may read in History that the Commanders of Armies generally in their Speeches to their Souldiers pur them in mind of their dear Wives and Children at home, and of their Beloved Countrey which they fight for: And this is thought effectual to raife their Spirits and Courage to the highest pitch. Let me use the same Argument with you at A& as you ought to do, behave your selves according to what I have foggefied to you, and that for the fake of your near Relatives, your Families, and the Publick Interest. You are all embarkred in the fame bottom. If you be Persons of generous Spirits you will have a respect to the Community, whereof you are Members: You will be desirous to advance the Common good and prosperity of the Nation; which can never be effected but by your particular and personal Reformation; for the common Wellfare depends open your fingle Amendment, the Publick being made up of Individuals. Let this Confideration prevail with you. Laftly, do it for the fake of Posterity. Let the Generations yet to come be beholding to yous Lay an Obligation on the future Age, by being mindful of the true Concern of the Present one. Why should you be unkind to them that shall

be

by the late Terrible Earth-Quakes.

be hereafter, and some of them nearly Related to you? Why should you entail a lasting series of Calamities and Curses on the People that are not yet Born? Thus you are befer and environ'd with Arguments: You are concern'd on your own account, and on that of the whole Kingdom, and for succeeding Generations. As you regard your own Happiness both here and hereafter, as you love your Country, and value the Prosperity of the Land of your Nativity, as you desire to transmit the Gospel, and to convey all other Blessings to those that come after you, and in concurrence with all these to advance the Honour and Glory of the Eternal God, hearken unto what I have said, and be perswaded to turn from your Evil ways, and to break off your Sins by unseigned Repentance.

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